THE CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

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Conflict Between Zionists And Palestine Administration Sharpens In Light Of Gun-Running Trial

As the hearing continues before the military court at Jerusalem in which evidence is being submitted against two Jews, Abraham Rachlin and Lieb Sirkin, charged with the illegal possession of 300 Australian rifles and 105,000 rounds of American ammunition, it becomes increasingly clear that large issues are at stake and that pent-up passions, which were not so much to the fore while there was danger of an Axis invasion, are now escaping.

Allegations of corrupt practices on the part of the Palestine police, more particularly the civil investigation division, upon whose findings the prosecution principally relies, and insinuations that this body is in league with the prosecution in practices that David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Agency, has called "a crude frame-up designed to defame the Jewish people," have been put in circulation and undoubtedly have found a response among many elements of the Zionist community in Palestine.

The British authorities regard trafficking in arms and war equipment generally as treacherous during the war and prejudicial to the peace afterward. They are determined to take all appropriate measures to put an end to it in the case of both Arab and Jew.

It is acknowledged, of course, that the illicit acquisition of arms is a normal symptom of any revolutionary and nationalistic movement, hence parallels are made between present-day Palestine and [illegible] during the 1916-18 war, [illegible]

League of Nations mandate, and therefore Britain cannot dispose of it at will.

There is another difference. Whereas Ireland is inhabited by one people, Palestine is inhabited by two. There are the Arabs, who consider that they have their own culture, rights and aspirations. The principal demand any Pan-Arab body is bound to make is a free and exclusively Arab Palestine.

The president of the court, Maj. W. Russell Lawrence, took Philip Joseph, counsel for Sirkin, sharply to task for alleging that one particular statement signed by a witness for the prosecution had been "fabricated" by the police. None the less, and despite the court's stress upon the serious consequences of such allegation if made without evidence, counsel persisted with a "strong suspicion"—a suspicion that appears to go a great distance farther than the case in point.

The prosecution definitely seeks to establish a connection between a body "made statutory under the mandate for the purpose of advising and co-operating with the Administration of Palestine," namely the Jewish Agency, with a vast, powerful and wealthy gun-running racket at present operating in Palestine and so working to the detriment of the Allied war effort.

A suspicion that one phase of the British determination to stamp out the illegal traffic in arms, and more particularly in bringing the case to court as a means of drawing attention to the alleged octopus-like nature of the clandestine organization, is part of [illegible]

YOUNG DUTCH JEW EXECUTED AS SABOTEUR LEADER

Rudolf Baumgarten, a 23-year-old Amsterdam Jew, together with eleven other Dutchmen was executed by Nazi firing squads. They were involved, with seven others, in an explosives raid on the Amsterdam Population Register on March 27, 1943, and appeared before the Hague SS Polizeigericht on May 19 and June 26. It was alleged that the accused, six of whom were dressed in Dutch police uniform, had, during the raid on the Register, made contact with the leaders of the illegal Communist Party of Holland through Baumgarten. Five more of the group were half-Jewish or had Jewish blood.

The Jew who led the raid had also made an attempt on the life of the quisling Amsterdam Procureur-Generaal, and he admitted having shot and fatally wounded a police official who wanted to question him. He was also responsible, together with two half-Jews belonging to this circle, for an explosives raid on March 15, 1943, on the Amsterdam-Haarlem railway line. With the help of three half-Jews from this circle, Baumgarten had also published and distributed an inflammatory pamphlet, inciting people to sabotage and giving accurate directions how to manufacture bombs.

Hull Receives Proposal For Aid To Jews

The proposal to organize an United States agency charged specifically with saving the Jews of Europe was placed before Secretary of State Cordell Hull by a delegation representing the Emergency Committee to Save the Jews of Europe, it was reported to the executive board of that group at a meeting at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, in New York.

The report was made by Dean Alfange, American Labor Party candidate for Governor in the last election. With Mr. Alfange at the meeting with Mr. Hull were Peter H. Bergson, head of the Palestine delegation to the committee and Jo Davidson, the sculptor. Mr. Alfange said Mr. Hull received the delegation's proposal with "great sympathy" and the promise to give it "his full consideration." The Emergency Committee to Save the Jews of Europe, has discussed the evacuation of 50,000 Jews a month from Nazi-occupied territory through the utilization of transportation facilities provided by neutral nations.

It was suggested by Dr. Maurice William, author and economist, that railroads and highways from the Nazi-occupied countries to Turkey, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland could be used to evacuate the Jewish victims, who could then be transferred to Palestine and to other United Nations territory. All neutral shipping now idle in American ports would also have to be utilized, he added.

The executive committee [illegible] Dr. Max Lerner, Representative [illegible] Davidson, William S. Bennet, Leo Bergin, Fletcher Pratt, Dean George W. Matheson, Dr. Francis E. MacMahon, Oscar Ehrhorn, David Bookstaber, Konrad Bercovici, and Dr. Maurice William.

Transfer Of Refugees To Palestine Will Cost $1,000,000

As part of his Mediterranean journey to study ways and means of helping the Jewish communities of Europe, particularly large refugee groups, Dr. Joseph Schwartz is now touring Palestine on his way to Turkey on behalf of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

After numerous conferences with Palestine administration leaders, Jewish Agency officials and other prominent personalities, Dr. Schwartz prepared to leave for Turkey and continue his investigations there to ascertain the possibility of bringing people now in the Balkans to Palestine, either through Turkey or by any other route available.

Discussing his trip, Dr. Schwartz, who is European chairman of the J. D. C. with his headquarters at Lisbon, stated that the committee was doing all in its power to rescue as many people as possible who can be brought out of Europe.

"We are now arranging the transportation of the first group of 600 Jewish refugees of all nationalities harbored in Spain, for whom the Palestine administration entry permits have been obtained," he said. "We are negotiating with the Portuguese company to charter a ship from Lisbon to Smar or directly to Palestine via the Cape (of Good Hope), as the Portuguese authorities will not allow their ships to sail through the Mediterranean. We are negotiating for another block of Palestine permits for refugees now living in Spain and hope to arrange their departure after the first shipload sails."

Dr. Schwartz stated that, should the possibility of transportation through the Mediterranean arise in the near future, the committee might be able to evacuate most of the Jewish refugees now in Spain and a large portion of those in Africa. The Jewish Agency in Jerusalem indicates that, under the official quota, the necessary permits are available.

The J. D. C. is also sponsoring the immigration to Palestine of 1,000 Yemenite Jewish refugees at Aden in addition to 600 who have already arrived in Palestine through the joint efforts of the J. D. C. and the Jewish Agency.

The transportation of all the groups from Spain, the Balkans and the Yemen and of those likely to be able to leave the refugee camps near Teheran will cost about $1,000,000.

Discussing the relief situation for Jewish refugees in Russia, Dr. Schwartz remarked:

"We sent representatives to Teheran, where I may go myself for the purpose of extending [illegible] service to Polish Jews now

(Continued on Page Three)

U.S. Zionist Factions Agree On Eve Of Convention

[illegible] Synagogue Council of America, should be the sole nominee for the presidency of the Zionist Organization of America at the convention in Columbus, Ohio, in September. It was announced by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, chairman of the American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs and founder of the Z.O.A.

Dr. Wise said that Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, National Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal and of the United Jewish Appeal, would be called upon to become co-chairman with Dr. Wise of the American Emergency Committee.

A group of 100 leading American Zionists from coast to coast had launched a movement to draft Dr. Silver, Cleveland rabbi, for the presidency of the Zionist Organization of America. The group was headed by Charles Rosenbloom, Pittsburgh philanthropist, as chairman and Joel Crom, Jew-

(Continued on Page Eight)

J. W. B. Plan Provides Aid To Veterans Of This War

Frank L. Weil, president of the Jewish Welfare Board, announced the conclusion of an agreement with Jewish War Veterans of the United States in connection with the expansion of the JWB program of service to disabled veterans. The efforts of both organizations will be devoted to rendering the maximum benefit to the men and women who have become ill or have been disabled in the service of their country and require aid in reestablishing themselves.

The plan provides for the appointment by the Jewish Welfare Board of a Veterans Service Committee on which both organizations will be represented, and which will supervise the expanded program. The staff will be enlarged as needed and additional regional offices established, to augment the present personnel of five full-time and seventy-five part-time workers attached to this branch of the work of the Jewish Welfare Board.

Ever since World War I the Jewish Welfare Board has provided for the religious and personal needs of veterans in hospitals and has represented them in connection with their claims for government benefits. For this purpose it has maintained regional offices and a national office, in charge of experts in this field. The Veterans Administration, which has accredit-

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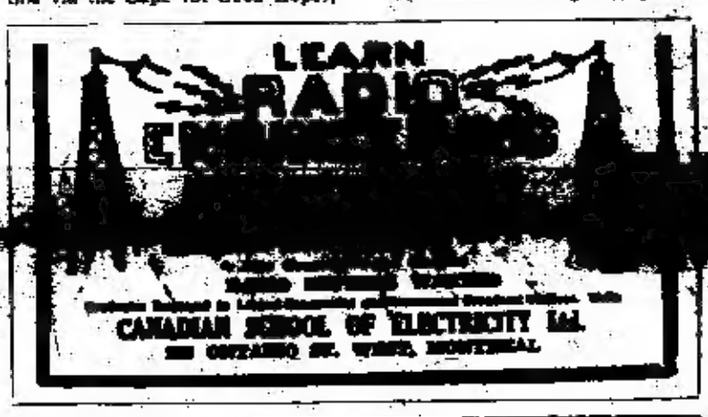

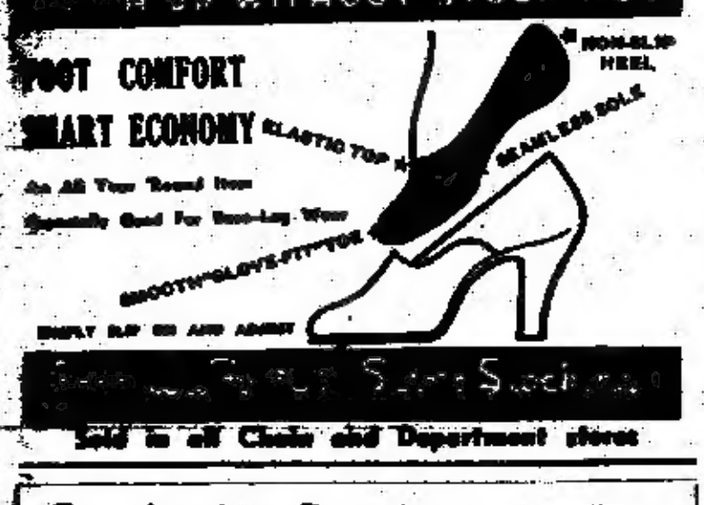

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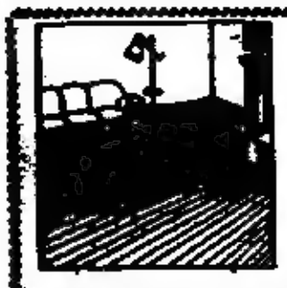

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Social Notes—Montreal

Rabbi and Mrs. Harry J. Stern, and daughter, Stephanie, Sherbrooke Street West, have returned from Harrisburg, Pa., where they visited Mrs. Stern's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eli Goldstein.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wolfe, Sherbrooke Street West, left by plane for Vancouver.

Mrs. L. April, Westmount Boulevard, is back from Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. Jerome Rodgers, of New York, visited her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Jacobs, at Four Seasons Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. L. Bacal, of Quebec, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kaufman, 724 Belmont Avenue.

Mrs. Robert B. Greenblatt and son, Edward, of Randolphville, North Carolina, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Ray Lande, Roslyn Avenue.

Mrs. L. Vineberg, Rodger Avenue, [illegible] at St. Catherine street West, have returned from L'Original, Quebec, where they spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Uhlander and family, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rothman, Lexington Avenue.

Walter Hart, Junior, of Rochester, N.Y., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard U. Michael, Victoria Avenue.

Mrs. Rae Stern, Redfern Avenue, has returned from a three-week holiday at Ivry.

Mrs. H. Cass, Victoria Avenue, spent a few days at Chez A. Maurice, Ste. Agathe, visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Wilanski.

Misses Rose and Lillian Rabinovitch, Grosvenor Avenue, have returned from Lac Brule, where they spent most of the summer.

Mrs. Ray Lande, Roslyn Avenue, has returned from Murray Bay, where she spent four weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Michael, Victoria Avenue, are spending a week at Chez A. Maurice, Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. Stephen Tanborn, and daughter, Jean, of New York, spent the summer at St. Adele, are with her mother, Mrs. Peter Bercowitch, Cote des Neiges Road.

Mrs. Louis Lowenstein and son, Paul, of Belleville, Ontario, are with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Jacobs, Sherbrooke Street West.

Miss Esther Waterman, Shuter Street, has left to return to her home in Calgary, Alta.

Maurice Hartt, M.L.A., and Mrs. Hartt, and son, Stanley, St. Joseph Boulevard West, spent a holiday at Ivry.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Freedman and son, Ronald, Outremont Avenue, have returned from a two-week holiday at Ste. Marguerite, and from Murray Bay, where they stopped on the Saguenay cruise.

Mrs. Abrasha Wigdor, Van Horne Avenue, is back from Toronto, where she was the guest of Miss Ida Dlion, College Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gavsie and son, David, of Ottawa, are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Gavsie, McNider Avenue.

Miss Rose Mayer, of Bronx, N.Y., spent her holidays with her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. M. Abrams (Abramovitch), St. Urbain Street.

Dr. and Mrs. Louis J. Notkin and daughter, Barbara, Woodbury Avenue, have returned from a holiday at Ivry.

Pte. A. Rotman, U.S.A., stationed at Camp House, Texas, spent his furlough at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Rotman, 61 Cuthbert Street.

Mrs. F. Kaufman and daughters, Evelyn and Shirley, Esplanade Avenue, left to live in Beverly Hills, Calif.

[illegible] for several weeks.

Miss Betty Shatzman spent the past month at Ste. Agathe, visiting her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. P. Goodman.

Mrs. S. Simons, Clark Street, has received word that her grandson, Pte. David Simons, R.C.O.C., has arrived safely overseas.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Toulch, of Riviere du Loup, have returned home after spending a holiday in Montreal, accompanied by Mrs. L. Goichman, Esplanade Avenue.

Misses Mamie and Goldie Figman, of Roxbury, Mass., returned home after spending a week with their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. B. Geroff, St. Urbain Street.

Miss Rita Lou Morris, St. Hubert Street, is in New York, the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Abe Wagman.

Miss Dorothy Goichman, Esplanade Avenue, spent her vacation at Chez A. Maurice, in Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. B. Caroff and daughter, Dora, St. Urbain Street, returned from a two-week holiday, visiting relatives in Boston and elsewhere in Massachusetts.

Miss Florence Slopack, Fairmount Street West, is visiting her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bacher, of Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Notkin have returned to Victoriaville, Quebec, after visiting Dr. and Mrs. Louis J. Notkin, Woodbury Avenue.

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CONFLICT BETWEEN ZIONIST AND PALESTINE ADMINISTRATION SHARPENS IN LIGHT OF GUN-RUNNING TRIAL

(Continued from Page One)

Zionist elements, which tend to adopt more extremist views than heretofore.

Mr. Ben-Gurion's charge that an anti-Semitic group was indulging in "a whispering campaign against the Jewish Agency and the Jewish community" may or may not be so. The writer does not happen to have met it, certainly not on the scale that the head of the Jewish Agency here suggests, says A. C. Sedgwick, of the New York Times.

While undoubtedly there is criticism—some of it severe—of a supposed tendency on the part of the Zionist body in Palestine to adopt what many believe to be an almost Nazi-like attitude for a way of life and of children's education based upon a purely nationalistic system, there is no evidence of which the writer is aware of any attitude that could properly be termed anti-Semitic or said to imply prejudice against the Jewish religion as a whole.

Mr. Ben-Gurion described Maj. R. B. Verdin's much-discussed address to the court, in which, acting as counsel, he sought leniency for his two British soldier clients on the ground that they had been ensnared by the gun-running ring, as "characteristic of the lowest type of anti-Semitism." Many find it hard not to consider such a description exaggerated, especially when the Nazis excesses in Berlin and Warsaw are borne in mind.

There are many, too, who feel that any charge of anti-Semitism in its accepted sense is most noticeably incompatible with the military court proceedings against the Jewish defendants, which were carried out with a scrupulousness and courtesy designed to preclude any such castigation, and where every consideration is accorded to the defense, even to the point of one judge's offering his cushion to one of the defendants, who looked uncomfortable on the hard wooden bench.

On the other hand, the writer has been made aware of what might be termed a "whispering campaign" against not only the Palestine police body, whose full establishment consists of some 3,000 British constables out of a total of some 30,000 in which there are both Jews and Arabs, but against British institutions, British methods of administering the mandate and the British Army. As an American, the writer is frequently asked leading questions with the apparent view of bringing out some criticism and possibly of committing to an hostile opinion [illegible] The prosecution introduced witnesses to support its theory that there exists in Palestine "a vast, wealthy, unscrupulous gun-running organization" that operates at the least with the connivance and at most with the full knowledge and encouragement of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

During the trial it was suggested by Sirkin that this was a "second Dreyfus case," and these are signs that this interpretation may be purposely fostered. The trial, which was expected to last three or four days at most, is in the third week, because the court has largely dispensed with military procedure, agreeing to defense counsels' requests for procedure more like that of civil courts, so they will have every opportunity to safeguard their clients.

As a result of the present trial the whole subject of private arsenals has come under discussion and also the various attitudes toward unlawful trafficking in weapons of war. It is emphatically denied that the prosecution has any 'motive other than stamping out gun running; regardless of who may be implicated.

Many of the Jewish population in isolated parts of the country are apprehensive despite police reassurances, fearing troubles with the Arabs may arise again and that they, being outnumbered, might be massacred without arms. When the war is over British forces will be withdrawn, they argue.

Political issues come more to the fore as the time approaches when the position of the Jews and Arabs in this question, country may have to be settled. The Jewish [illegible] from the conception of a National Home to the formation of a Jewish state, tend to reject it utterly. In the opinion of modern Zionists the British White Paper on Palestine is unacceptable because it stabilizes the Jewish population as a perpetual minority.

Among the Zionists there is an element known as Revisionists who not only are adamant against continuation of Britain's White Paper policy but frankly state that they consider the present borders of Palestine too narrow to hold the prospective Jewish nation and warn that if it is necessary to enlarge their territory they will resort to armed force. Among the Revisionists are many trained and thoroughly disciplined soldiers.

The Jewish Agency disclaims any connection with the Revisionists and disclaims any connection with the fanatic fringe that from time to time has resorted to violence and perpetrated outrages. At the same time the Jewish Agency is avowedly opposed to the White Paper policy.

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Social Notes—Montreal

J. Cohen, of New York, is the guest of his brother-in-law and sister-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. L. Aaseley, at their country home at Plage Laval.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Sachs and son, Mort., are back from Trout Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Halpert, Durocher Street, returned from Lewinson's Lakewood Lodge, at St. Donat.

Martin and Irving Zryl, City Hall Avenue, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. I. Rosenthal in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Mac A. Abrams and daughter, Vilma Geraldine, Wiseman Avenue, have returned home after spending a month's holiday at Castle des Monts, Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Richmond and daughter, Sondra, Duvaar Avenue, have returned from their holidays at Lac Simone.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Kornbluth, Pratt Avenue, are spending a week at Four Seasons Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bacher and daughter, Rhoda, of Toronto, spent two weeks at Parliament, Que., visiting her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Shapiro, [illegible] Cote St. Luc Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Robinson and son, Robert, Queen Mary Road, have returned from North Hatley where they spent most of the summer.

Mrs. Bert Schneider, of New York, is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Reverend and Mrs. L. Bryt, City Hall Avenue.

Mrs. S. Samet and daughters, Ethel and Eva, of Boston, Mass., are visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fisher, Maplewood Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Saul Richstone, Outremont Avenue, are spending two weeks at Magog.

Herman Youssen, of St. Louis, Mo., is visiting his mother, Mrs. L. Youssen, Decarie Boulevard.

Mrs. William Kushner and daughters, Dorice and Nathalie, Queen Mary Road, are in Augusta, Maine, visiting the former's father, Robert Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Isserman and family, Decarie Boulevard, have gone to their summer home on Lake St. Francis, Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Allen, of Toronto, have taken up residence on Snowdon Avenue.

Mrs. L. Yelin, Girouard Avenue, is spending a few weeks in Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fuchs, of New York, are visiting their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Shallinsky, Marcil Avenue.

Mrs. J. Notkin and daughters, Lois and Carol, Brodeur Avenue, were at Victoriaville for a month.

Mrs. Arthur Mirsky, and daughters, Elizabeth Anne and Lynn, have returned to Miami, Florida, after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Z. Fels, Cote St. Luc Road.

Mr. M. M. Margolis, who visited her sisters and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. A. Weiss, Grovehill Place, and Mrs. J. J. Rosenstein, Trans Island Avenue, returned to her home at Charleston, West Virginia.

Mrs. J. Levine and daughter, Elaine Cathy, Decarie Boulevard, have returned from Lac Brule.

Harry Jacky Notkin, Brodeur Avenue, has returned from L'Original, where he spent the summer.

Eric Miller, Girouard Avenue, spent the summer at L'Original.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Sloan, Grovehill Place, spent a few days at Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Rose, Cote St. Luc Road, spent a holiday at Chez A. Maurice, Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. J. Gordon and son, Bernard, Decarie Boulevard, have returned from Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. B. Gold, of Ottawa, is visiting her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gibson, Marcil Avenue.

Mrs. David Goldman and daughter, Marilyn, Duquette Avenue, have returned from Old Orchard Beach, Maine.

Mrs. J. J. Rosenstein, who was visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Klein, Trans Island Avenue, has left to live in New York.

Mrs. H. Lalsky, Decarie Boulevard, is spending the summer at Lac Brule.

Mr. and Mrs. David Gordon Jassby, and family, formerly of 5549 Queen Mary Road, are living at 4330 Hampton Avenue.

Corporal Herbert S. Ross, who visited his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Klein, Trans Island Avenue, has returned to Tampa, Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. David Levine, Bluff, Cote St. Luc Road, announced the engagement of their daughter, Marion, which [illegible] to Hyman, son of Mrs. B. Rosenblatt, Esplanade Avenue, was announced. A centre-piece of mixed flowers decorated the table.

Mr. and Mrs. David Eidel, 4826 Clark Street, celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary at a surprise party given by their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Joslove; and their son ad daughter, Samuel Eidel and Miss Lily Eidel. Mrs. Eidel wore a blue crepe afternoon dress, with a corsage of red roses; Mrs. Joslove wore a black suit, trimmed in blue, and Miss Eidel wore a two-piece dress, with a blue bodice and a black skirt. Samuel Joslove proposed the first toast. The table was decorated with a large centre-piece of assorted flowers given by Samuel Joslove and Samuel Eidel. Present were: Mr. and Mrs. L. Schetzer, Mrs. E. Berzuk, Mr. and Mrs. M. Berzuk, Mr. and Mrs. L. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. S. Schetzer, Mr. and Mrs. M. Urim, Misses Myrtle Goldback and Ida Faigen; Max Stark, A.C.2 Mort Williams, R.C.A.F., Pte. Samuel Gross, and Sol. Berzuk, Mr. and Mrs. Eidel have one grandson, Jack Joslove.

Stopping at Lewinson's Lakewood Lodge, St. Donat, were: Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brull, Mr. and Mrs. I. Danson, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Fargeon, Mr. and Mrs. H. Golden, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. D. Halpert, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Kirschberg, Mr. and Mrs. M. Lefkovitz, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Livingstone, Mr. and Mrs. M. Seidman, Mrs. I. Smith, Misses Betty Speyer, Rena Silverman, Sylvia Aber, Ida Engel, Sybil Levinson, Sonia Liberstein, Besa Polansky, Irene Rubin, Mildred Stallmer, Malta Zbarsky; Samuel Prusin, Morton Cohen, G. Gray, Jules Goodman, L. B. Greitzman, and Peter Klopter.

At Laing's Inn, Ste. Agathe, were: Mr. and Mrs. A. Goldman, Mrs. A. Portigal, Mrs. J. Freedman, Miss Miriam Wohl, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lazare, Mr. and Mrs. L. Orenstein, Misses Claire Black, Ray Freedman, Ruby Freedman, Jack Cohen, Ed. Yaffe, Louis Horlick, Mrs. S. Razinoff, Mr. and Mrs. S. Fox, A. Kandel, Mrs. Max Segler, M. Davidow, Perry Sigal, of Toronto, Misses Estelle Kanner, of New York, Jean and Adele Pagoda; Harold Frank, Seymour Limburger, I. Stein, Miriam Dubitsky, David Horlick, Phyllis Socoransky, Mr. and Mrs. H. Balinsky, Mr. and Mrs. D. Spector, Leonore Briskin, Mr. and Mrs. I. Berkofsky, Misses Dolly Lecker, Sylvia Davine; Saul Ein, Nat. Lackman, Cecil Lebow, Misses Hilda and Rena Andursky, Moe Gussman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Segal, and Miss Sara Orenstein.

IN MEMORIAM

Wellman: In loving and in everlasting memory of a beloved husband and father, Samuel (Zada), who passed away so suddenly a year ago today, the thirteenth of Av, ever remembered by his wife and children.

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Grandfather And Emperor Franz Joseph

By Arthur Miller

God knows I tried to rescue my grandfather, may he rest forever in peace, from the toils of Kaiser Franz Joseph. He himself never gave up trying to enter mentally into the twentieth century, but he failed. It was in this sense that he died a failure and not, as he himself believed, because he had only one dollar in the bank on his last day. "So I am even," he muttered, thinking of his childhood poverty, and passed away.

Far be it from me to advocate calling off the campaign to save grandfathers from feudalism, but I warn crusaders to study their subjects with great care. In this case you can lead a horse to water, and you may even get him to drink, but swallowing is another story. At the time, for instance, when President Roosevelt was striking left and right against evil labor conditions, my grandfather rose to his full stature as a man of democratic inspiration. All his life a Republican, now it seemed that Grandpa could not allow mention of the President's name without uttering a blessing.

And his benedictions, coming as they did from so dignified a man whose face was the image of von Hindenburg's, were not to be sneered at. He had great presence, did Grandpa. Shoulders broad and heavy, a belly that forced him to stand stiffly erect, a Prussian head as bald as a stone, and a Van Dyck beard that was barbered to a hair and perfumed each morning. (A reverential hush always fell upon the barber shop when Grandpa came for his weekly going over. The barber, a surly man who had once run a still and other shady ventures, washed his hands conspicuously before daring to approach Grandpa's beard. He was very sad when Grandpa died).

But I was speaking of Roosevelt. When the President's second election [illegible] the synagogue to have turned utterly red. To us at home his devotion to a public official who fought so hard for the people was a source of pride and no little wonder. "Grandpa," I said then, "I'm so happy you are a big enough man to see that the time has come for the people of America to get a break. You've turned out to be a democratic man after all."

"Roosevelt," Grandpa replied to my compliment, "is a great man, Grossartik. Like Abraham Lincoln, like Franz Joseph he is."

"Franz Joseph, Grandpa," I said. "Franz Joseph was not like Roosevelt. I mean . . . "

"Yes, he is the image, I will tell you the solution," Grandpa said. He was always ready with a "solution" though no problem was involved at the moment. "The solution is you should do away with elections. If they would make Roosevelt king then they wouldn't have no more fights and it would be quiet. With elections is always fighting. With a king you know where you stand."

Then there was Grandpa's pro-Soviet period. With the rise of Hitler, Grandpa's thoughts turned constantly to the sufferings of the Jews. Hopefully he looked toward Russia as a haven, a bright star in the blackening firmament of Europe.

"You know what you should do?" he said to me one day. "A young man like you, strong, healthy . . . what is for you here? In America is already built up." (This was in the depths of the depression). "Go better to Russia. For a young man is best a young country. Take yourself and go. They need everything there, I understand."

The opportunities he suddenly saw for me in the Socialist country were unlimited. I was quite surprised.

"Sure," he went on, "go there and open up a clothing store. Clothes they need very bad. Then you'll do business, and before you know it — you listen to me — you'll have a chain of clothing stores with buyers in all the principal cities. Kiev, I understand, is a big city."

"But you don't understand, Grandpa," I said. "In Russia the stores are owned publicly. Like the post office here."

He raised his brows at this injury to his flourishing concept. "They wouldn't let you own a store? A clothing store?"

"No," I said, the people together own all the stores."

He shook his head slowly at the scandalousness of it all. "Hmmm," he muttered.

From that time on Grandpa had his answer ready in re the Soviets. Let one of his cronies—(there was on who thought this way)—let him praise the gigantic efforts of that country, their new dams, their enormous industrial progress, the new outlook of the Russian people, and Grandpa would listen nodding yes-and-no. But when the talking was finished, Grandpa need only stare his companion down with one slashing remark. "Yes, sure. Grossartik the Soviet. But can you do business there?"

"A louse," one of his friends replied once, "a louse looks at a stallion, sees him prance so fine, sees his beautiful neck, his fine skin, and says 'Sure, Grossartik the stallion. But can he crawl?'"

But Grandpa was not impressed. And he concluded the discussion by telling again how Franz Joseph used to ride into his village in Austria, and from his seat on his white horse would toss silver kreutzers to the people . . . [illegible]

And so it is curious that you cannot save some grandfathers. With love and some sadness let me tell of Grandpa's last few months on this earth.

It was a little attention-getter of his to approach the house of one of his children leaning heavily on his cane and walking as though with terrible effort. Unfortunately, he was near sighted and many were the times he passed me by rounding the corner briskly and with the stride of a gendarme. Then, on entering our block, he would slow down, puff a little, screw up his face and climb our stoop with the heavy step of age. I suppose he felt he was old enough to die and ought not tempt God by overly demonstrating his agility. Nevertheless, he did lie down on our couch one hot summer's day and it looked like the end. His children were summoned and he uttered his will. Since he had but thirty dollars left of his fortune there was little negotiation. His major concern was the size and location of his grave.

"Bury me," he gasped, "on the aisle in the cemetery. Exchange my plot for one on the aisle. And I want the grave should be wide. The one I got now is too narrow."

Anxiously he looked into his children's faces. Exchanging his grave would cost a great deal of money. None of them could spare that much money. But they tearfully agreed. Grandpa simply couldn't see himself lying in a grave screened by tombstones from the passerby. Out in the clear beside the aisle suited him much better. All his life he had liked spacious houses, wide beds to sleep in, and enormous pillows. He liked attention and respect and elbow room. Besides, he could not bear the prospect of people walking over his grave. (He could never go to sleep if there was a wrinkle in his coverlet.) And I am sure, too, that he intended at least one of his cronies to pass the grave and say, "Grossartik that location."

So they agreed, and as they sat fuming with him and waiting for the doctor, a strange transformation came over the old man. His gasps subsided. It began to appear that at least he would not die [illegible]. The [illegible] found [illegible]

"Papa! What do you want, Poppa?" they begged, trying to press him back to the pillow.

"My tie. Get me my tie."

When the doctor arrived, Grandpa was carefully setting his panama hat on his head and preparing to leave. Ignoring all pleas, he took up his carved stick and walked to the door. A look of peaceful determination suffused his whole bearing. Something that had always annoyed him seemed to have been settled.

Looking on upon the sweltering street he carefully buttoned his jacket, and said, "I think I'll take a ride down to Orchard Street. I'll have a suit made. A nice blue one."

"Poppa!" his daughters screamed, as though he were walking to his death.

He halted in the doorway and turned austerely. "With two pairs of pants," he said, and walked militarily into the heat, his family watching him with the tears still in their eyes.

Three weeks later he died. He had eleven good suits in his closet. His new one with the two pairs of pants was delivered the day he died. I think he meant to live a long time. At least until feudalism returned to the earth, and with it Franz Joseph on his big white horse.

This story is from New Currents.

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N. Y. Merchant Who Began Self-Service Sales System In Dresses Left Net Estate Of $1,500,000

Samuel Klein, who as S. Klein, became known as one of the world's most successful merchants with his "serve yourself" system of selling ready-to-wear clothing in a huge establishment on the east side of Union Square, New York, left an estate in excess of $3,500,000.

The schedules, including a final accounting by the temporary administrators of the estate and an intermediate account by the executors, also will ultimately be reduced to about $1,500,000 after debts, taxes and administrative expenses are deducted.

Under terms of Mr. Klein's will the net estate will be distributed into various trusts after specific legacies totalling $85,000 are set aside. His three children, Mrs. Ruth Stone, Mrs. Beatrice Handmacher and Mrs. Phyllis Altglass, will receive trusts amounting to six-thirteenths of the net estate, and his seven brothers and sisters will share in trusts accounting for the other seven-thirteenths.

Mr. Klein, who died on November 16, 1942, at the age of fifty-six, preferred to go by the name of S. Klein. As identification, it was simple and business-like, like the store he operated, which never indulged in pretentious trimmings.

A native of Poland, Mr. Klein came to the United States when he was five years old. He was just a cutter with ambitions when he became a skirt manufacturer on a small scale. In 1905 he moved to 10 Union Square, gave up the wholesale business and with $600 capital began business as a retailer.

Mr. Klein's system of having the customers take the dresses off the racks, try them on and pay in cash caught on with the public. By 1914 the business had boomed to $100,000 annually. As time went on, the store, known to thousands as Klein's-on-the-Square, mushroomed to more than 400,000 square feet of floor space, with an annual business of $14,000,000.

J.W.B. PLAN PROVIDES

(Continued from Page One)

ed the Jewish Welfare Board as an official agency in representing veterans, has commended the work of the Jewish Welfare Board.

The present war is already resulting in the discharge of men for illness or disability and this has necessitated an increase in the scope of the Veterans Service of the Jewish Welfare Board. As the war progresses and casualties increase, the work will grow.

TRANSFER OF REFUGEES TO PALESTINE

(Continued from Page One)

sheltering in Russia. About 800 packages, the monthly total, costing $20,000, are now being sent, apart from which arrangements are being made to dispatch packages of second-hand clothing contributed to Palestine."

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Single rooms now available.
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The Godbout Policy And The Future Of The Province

That best-seller of a few years ago, "How To Win Friends And Influence People" is perhaps a good example of an everyday guide for those who are determined to succeed in life. The moral of the piece is that no individual who makes himself unpleasant and obnoxious can achieve personal success, advancement, or a place in the world.

A current French proverb offers the same practical lesson: "You can't catch flies with vinegar." In other words, friendly relations are a first condition to a happy, peaceful, and prosperous life.

Applying the dictum to a whole people, we can say that Quebec Province adopted a similar policy of cooperation when, in the autumn of 1939, Adelard Godbout assumed the leadership of the government. Since that time, that is for the past four years, the Prime Minister has followed this policy of good neighbourly relations. It has borne fruit, even in a few years: the financial position of the Province has been strengthened; our prestige has grown in relation to other provinces, and in foreign affairs; and Quebec has taken its rightful place in the forefront of the Dominion. Adelard Godbout has been able to find friends for the Province where formerly we may have met with a measure of hostility.

Mr. Godbout has said on one occasion: "We want French Canadians to feel at home in every part of Canada." This aspect of Provincial policy is far-reaching. At present, French Canadians are actually "at home" in every part of Canada; this is a mere fact. But do they *feel* at home? Stated in this way, the question may raise a doubt. Possibly, of course, the French Canadian is partly responsible for his present sense of isolation in the cities of Ontario, or Manitoba, or British Columbia; possibly he has not succeeded in winning friends in these places. But the first and most important reason for this lies in the immense size of the Dominion of Canada; and also in the fact that we have two languages in one nation. These obstacles to a [illegible] unity have been present [illegible] beginning of Confederation.

[illegible] the start of the war, [illegible] more immediate considerations might well have [illegible] French Canada into an unpopular corner. This was the false rumour which was then going the rounds that, on the war issue, Quebec was taking a hostile and non-cooperative stand. A number of political aspirants went so far as to give grounds for this misconception of the French Canadian attitude. But the Provincial election of 1939, coming as it did at a crucial time, turned the tide of public opinion and led towards a better understanding.

In the course of time, the full significance of this election, at a time when a misleading vote might have done harm to the whole French Canadian minority, will be brought to light. The popular franchise placed a representative of the French Canadian people at the head of the government who, in his private life, his family background, and his political career stood for the fundamental qualities of integrity and tradition which belong to his race. This was the election of Adelard Godbout in 1939.

At that time the war was as yet in a stage when the scope of the world conflict had not taken its present dimensions. In this war, Quebec took its place behind its new leader to the full measure of its importance and its available resources. The determined attitude of French Canada on the question of military service was stated definitively on several occasions by Adelard Godbout; and this statement was understood and respected, because the rest of Canada was aware that it was the true expression of the people of this Province.

That was four years ago. Since then, Quebec has contributed in every field to the Dominion war effort in such an extent that no one can deny the Province its full share of credit. We have disproved those who were hostile to us; and we have also won many friends by following the policy adopted since 1939 by Mr. Godbout, a policy of cooperation with all our neighbours.

The results have been considerable, some of them immediate, and others to bear fruit in the future. Four years are a short time in the life of a people; and in the life of a government they are only a beginning. The policy which has been adopted by Adelard Godbout has placed the Province on the road to a brighter future. The French element in Canada may well look forward to the full development of its French culture in the Dominion, as well as understanding, respect, and cooperation from every other group in Canada.

As leader of French Canada at war, Mr. Godbout is continuing a policy of immediate utility, which is also important to the larger future of the Province.

Montreal Meetings

● **CRT TRAINING SCHOOL**, which has been in existence for over eight months and has many of its students working at Canadian Vickers, Canadian Car and Foundry, Co., Cambridge Tool Co., will give an exhibition of its modern shop with hundreds of drawings and different tools and machine parts made by the students, on Wednesday, September 25, at 8.30 p.m., at the school, 277 Craig Street West. Open to the public until Friday, September 24. Edward Workman is chairman of the Board of Directors; others, Lawrence Cohen, Zave Levinson, Moe Kirsch, I. Gold, David Becker, Jack Becker, A. E. Rutherford, Louis Fitch, K.C., Vladimir Grossman, executive secretary of CRT and principal of the school.

● Bernard Hymovitch, fourth year science student at Sir George Williams College, and leader of his third year, is the first winner of the annual Nathan Lamis Scholarship of $250. Mr. Hymovitch, aged twenty, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hymovitch, 6810 Hutchison Street. He was head counsellor of the Y.M.H.A. Urban Camp, and for the past two years has been the Junior and Juvenile supervisor at the Y. He is a graduate of Baron Byng School, and is taking a pre-medical course. The scholarship will be given annually by Bernard, Lawrence, and Theodore Lande, sons of Mrs. Ray Lande, 641 Roslyn Avenue, Montreal, and the late Nathan Lande, for a day student with the highest grades in either the second or third year courses.

● **MANCHESTER** Women's Group, Mrs. S. Chinks, president, collected $[illegible] in [illegible], of which $50 went to Greek War Re[illegible] in Russia; $150, to Red Cross. Members packed parcels and sent them and cigarettes overseas. Others on the executive are Mesdames L. Rubinsky, J. Davis, F. Kay.

● Mrs. S. Simons, Clark Street, entertained at tea, at which $5 was collected; to be spent on the war effort.

● **Y.W.H.A.** first lecture recital early in September will be given by Sir Thomas Beecham. In presenting this series as an educational project, the Y. is offering subscriptions to members and interested friends at a nominal charge. Call PL. 3944.

● **ZIONIST ORGANIZATION:** Summer resort collections were organized by the joint chairmen, Mrs. M. Surchin and Mrs. L. Miller. Julius M. Cantor made an appeal in Laing's Inn in Ste. Agathe and collected $25. In Fillion, through the efforts of H. Reisler, assisted by his son, Isaac, and H. Pripstein, the following contributed: Mr. and Mrs. B. Plotnick, Mr. and Mrs. M. Freder, $25 each; Mr. and Mrs. M. Wigdor, Mr. and Mrs. M. Singer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pripstein, Mr. and Mrs. L. Rosken, Mr. and Mrs. B. Lubin, $10 each; Jack and Dolly Zolov, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Goldberg, Mr. and Mrs. I. Guberman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Garfinkle, Mr. and Mrs. H. Reisler, Mr. and Mrs. S. Orbach, Moishe Leib Rershinoff, Mr. and Mrs R. Musicant, Ely Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. H. Migicovsky, M. Pripstein, Archie Shekovitz, Mr. and Mrs. D. Isaacson, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Kreisman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kreisman, Mayer Bluvstein, Amson Kahan, Dr. David Barza, L. P. Bercovitch, $5 each. At Hotel Vermont in Ste. Agathe, Nathan Shuster made the appeal, and the collection was organized by Samuel Levine, assisted by Mrs. Ruth Leith, George Gelgoot, Jack Golden, B. Usheroff, and Miss Clara Greenberg. The following contributed: C. Spetgal, $20; Peter Moranta, Samuel Levine, B. Usheroff, George Gelgoot, Isaac Rosken, H. Melchin, B. Melchin, H. Davis, I. Moscovitch, H. A. Miller, Jack Golden, S. R. Wechsler, Mr. and Mrs M. Greenberg, $10 each; Dr. D. Klein, M. Kaczarnoff, L. Adelman, J. Lanskrouer, S. Abramson, M. Lash, B. Bittleton, S. L. Caplan, J. Quint, S. Berkowitz, Dr. M. Finkelstein, Dr. Charles I. Finkelstein, $5 each. Mrs. M. Surchin made an appeal in Ste. Agathe, assisted by Miss Naomi Surchin, S. Lerner, B. Levine. The following contributed: A. Shiller, I. Shiller, Robert Shiller, J. Nadler, Leon Pappelbaum, D. Schiller, N. and I. Lacoff, I. Miller, N. Morris, and Mr. and Mrs. Max Cohen, $5 each. Through Werner Gewurz and his sister, Gisela, the Hashomer Hadati, of Montreal, collected $130 in Val Morin. Mrs. P. Lipshitz made the appeal in Prefontaine, for the collection organized by David Schreiber and Harry Pepper. At the Hollywood Beach Hotel in Prefontaine, M. Osler made the appeal, assisted by Mrs. H. Lidsky. Any names omitted were sent to the Review without first names.

● **RED CROSS:** Circle Group elected: Miss Fannie Schaffer, president; Miss Lillian Jakin, secretary; others, Mrs. Harry Lazare, Mrs. Percy Jakin, Miss Dorothy Holzberg. Members: Mesdames William Friedman, Jack Pelgen, Sidney Greenberg, Philip Kaufman, Henry Friedman; Misses Yetta Chernicoff, Ethel Tuchow, Clara Holzberg, Hyman Littner. Meetings are held every Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Miller, 5221 Park Avenue, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

—Rice

U. S. State Department Accused Of Anti-Zionist Program

The State Department of the United States is urging the American and British Governments to accept a new policy barring further discussion now of Jewish settlement in Palestine, it has been charged by Drew Pearson, in his syndicated column, Washington Merry-Go-Round, in which he said:

"Washington — Ex-Secretary of War Pat Hurley and the State Department are in hot debate over Palestine and the Jews. Zionist leaders are upset over a proposed statement by the U.S. and British Governments, barring further discussion now of Jewish settlement in Palestine.

"Churchill and Eden oppose barring further discussion of the question, but the State Department is pushing them.

"The question arose after Pat Hurley, now a Major General, visited Arabia, where he called on the famous chieftain, Ibn Saud, now recognized as the most powerful of Arabs. He spoke strong words against the Jews in Palestine, said he was determined to drive them from all Arab lands. Hurley reported he told Ibn Saud, diplomatically, he agreed.

"After Hurley's return to the U.S. the State Department prepared a new policy for approval of the White House and the British Government to bar further discussion [illegible] Jews until after the war.

"State Department men who prepared and pushed it are:

"1. Wallace Murray, Hull's political adviser on the Near East, ardent champion of the King of Italy.

"2. Adolf Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, original Brain Truster, who began some time time ago to 'build up' a series of buffer states in Hungary and Poland against Russia.

"3. Harold Hoskins, former chief investigator for Berle, now in the Army, who was raised in Syria, where his father was an official in the Syrian Protestant College, Beirut, and expert on the Arabic language. When in the State Department, Hoskins, an admirer of the Arabs, was sent by Berle to Capitol Hill to interview Congressmen who had signed the Zionist petition for a Jewish Army.

"This new policy, when sent to London, got a rebuff, but under pressure from Washington, Churchill and Eden yielded.

"News of this maneuvering leaked out and alarmed some of the President's close advisors, including Judge Sam Rosenman. While many of them do not necessarily believe in Jewish settlement in Palestine, they do emphatically believe that the door should not be closed to discussion of the question, as they believe it is healthy for all peace problems to be discussed.

"Rabbi Stephen S. Wise came to see the President several days ago. When he entered the Executive Office, the State Department's proposed policy was lying on the President's desk, awaiting his approval.

"Rabbi Wise persuaded Roosevelt to postpone decision for a while and the matter is in abeyance. The State Department has been trying to get Secretary of War Stimson to support Hull. Stimson replied that he favored a frank discussion but has not yielded.

"Note: Senator Langer of North Dakota, served notice that if the State Department puts through its plan he will demand an investigation. 'The Jewish people', Senator Langer says, 'have suffered tremendous hardship in Germany and have a right to migrate to Palestine, their ancient home, where, in fact, they have aided the Arabs as much as themselves.' "

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Rubin (nee Freda Tucker), Maplewood Avenue, at the Woman's General Hospital, on Tuesday, August 17, a daughter, Leland. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. I. Tucker, Maplewood Avenue; and D. I. Rubin, Boundary Place.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Ghitt (nee Estelle Fish), Willowdale Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 20, a daughter. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. A. Gold, Durocher Street; and Mr. and Mrs. O. Fish, of Quebec City.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Shrybman (nee Ruth Goldstein), Van Horne Avenue, at the Royal Victoria Maternity Hospital, on August 21, a son, Myron. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shrybman, Willowdale Avenue; and S. Goldstein, Bloomfield Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Moscoe (nee Adele Cohen), 1942 Barclay Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on Tuesday, August 10, a daughter, Sheila, sister of Sidney and David. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. S. Cohen, 486 Markham Street; and Mr. and Mrs. N. Moscoe, 647 Manning Avenue, all of Toronto.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fernley (nee Ruth Steirman), Decarie Boulevard, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 7, a daughter, Marlene, sister of Beverly. Grandparents are Mrs. R. Steirman, of Montreal; and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fernley, Coolbrook Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Moe Labensohn (nee Minnie Shadowitz), Clark Street, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 18, a son, Norman Leon. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. S. Labensohn, Esplanade Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. M. Shadowitz, Edward Charles Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Richter (nee Rae Lipsey), Laval Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 17, a son, Simon, brother of Myron. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. L. Lipsey, Laval Avenue; and Mrs. E. Richter, Hutchison Street.

Born, to L.A.C. David Ruvinsky, R.C.A.F. and Mrs. Ruvinsky, (nee Edith Kravitz), Esplanade Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 20, a son, Moe. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kravitz, Esplanade Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ruvinsky, St. Urbain Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. David Group (nee Mary Slater), Beaumont Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 17, a son, a brother of Rhona. Grandparents are Mrs. E. Gross, Esplanade Avenue; and O. Slater, St. Urbain Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Isidore London (nee Ida Cohen), Maplewood Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on Wednesday, August 11, a son, Bernard Eli. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. S. London, Laurier Avenue West; and Mr. and Mrs. M. Cohen, Darlington Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Marc Bloom (nee Helen Bernhut), Maplewood Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 21, a daughter. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Morris Bernhut, Hutchison Street; and Mr. and Mrs. I. Bloom, Querbes Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Lohner (nee Millie Lazarus), Wellington Street, at the Jewish General Hospital, on Tuesday, August 17, a son, Nathan Edward, grandson of the late Mr. and Mrs. I. Lazarovitch, and the late Mr. and Mrs. N. Lohner, of Montreal.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Favor (nee Sylvia Greenberg), Ducharme Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on Tuesday, August 17, a son, Stephen Lehin. Grandparents are Mrs. S. Greenberg, Esplanade Avenue; and Mrs. Rachel Favor, Ducharme Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Chopin (nee Constance Routtenberg), Deacon Road, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 19, a son. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Routtenberg, Deacon Road; and Mr. and Mrs. A. Chodos, Jeanne Mance Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph (Mickey) Miller (nee Kay Bornack), St. Urbain Street, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, on July 28, a daughter, Eleanore Ruth, grandchild of Mr. and Mrs. H. Bornack, Rivard Street; and M. Miller, St. Urbain Street, and the late Mrs. Ruth Miller.

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MARRIAGES

Pollack-Steinberg

The marriage of Miss Nettye Steinberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lazare Steinberg, 4007 Marlowe Avenue, to Captain Samuel L. Pollack, R.C.A.M.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Pollack, 287 Grande Allee, Quebec City, took place on Sunday, August 15, at twelve o'clock noon at the Windsor Hotel, Captain Samuel Cass, Rabbi, officiating. The bride was given away by her father. Mrs. D. Bernstein, sister of the bride, was her only attendant. Paymaster Lieut.-Commander J. Pollack, R.C.N.V.R., was best man for his brother. A luncheon was held in the Windsor Hotel, and the couple later left to spend their honeymoon at the Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay. They will reside in Quebec City. Capt. Pollack is a graduate in medicine of McGill University in the class of '37, and he recently returned to Canada after serving overseas for two years.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES

Mrs. M. Bandel, 1204 Lajoie Avenue, widow of the late Mark Bandel, announces the approaching marriage of her daughter Relta, to Nathan Romoff, son of Mrs. M. Romoff, Davaar Avenue, and the late M. Romoff, to take place on Wednesday, September 15, at Adath Israel Synagogue.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Steinhart, 4634 Clark Street, announce the approaching marriage of their only daughter, Sylvia, to Pte. Benjamin Silverstein, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Silverstein, 4132 de Bullion Street, to take place on Sunday, September 12, at Beth David Synagogue.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Handman announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Anne, to Sgmn. Saul Zussman, R.C.C.S., son of A. Zussman and the late Mrs. A. Zussman, to take place on Sunday, September 12.

DEATHS

Sara Gingold Goldberg died on August 22, at her home, 5019 Park Avenue. She is survived by her husband, Louis Goldberg; two [illegible] H. K. Pearson, [illegible] Michael, Mendel, Harry; eleven grandchildren; and five great-grandchildren. The funeral was held from Paperman and Sons on Monday, August 23. Interment took place at Shavas Achrim Cemetery, Rabbi S. Dubitsky officiating. Shiva at the above address.

Rose Sankoff, aged 57, died on Tuesday, August 17, at the Jewish General Hospital. She is survived by her husband, Jacob Sankoff, two daughters, Mrs. Al. Rudnikoff, Doris; three sons, Abbey, Morton, and L.A.C. Fred Sankoff, R.C.A.F.; and five grandchildren. Funeral service was held from Paperman and Sons, on Tuesday, August 19. Interment took place at the Bessarabia Cemetery, Rabbi Charles Bender officiating. Shiva at 2515 Maplewood Avenue.

Masha Holzberg, age 59, widow of the late Samuel Holzberg, died on Sunday, August 22. She is survived by two sons, Alex and Saul; two daughters, Clara and Mrs. Jack Wagner; one sister, Mrs. Rasel Holzberg; and four grandchildren, Samuel, Myer and Libby Holzberg, and Phyllis Wagner. Funeral was held from her home, 4594 Jeanne Mance Street, on Tuesday, August 24. Interment took place at the Hebrew Sick Benefit Cemetery, Rabbi S. Hershorn officiating.

Mothers don't scold the children about school or drinking milk. Make them request-commands with either "JUNKET" RENNET POWDER (plain flavour), or "JUNKET" RENNET TABLETS (flavour as you like). These delicious desserts will be liked by the whole family. So easy to make, too. No cooking, as they do not contain eggs or gelatine. Simply use fresh lukewarm milk.

Frances, aged five, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Kleinberg, 5636 Dercilles Avenue, Montreal
—Van Dyck Studios

CLASS IN COOKERY

PEACH COBBLER

two cups fresh peaches — one tablespoon lemon juice
one cup brown sugar — two tablespoons butter

Place in uncovered baking dish.

BATTER:

one cup pastry flour — one-half teaspoon sugar
two tablespoons butter — two tablespoons baking powder
one-third cup milk

Sift together flour, salt, sugar, and baking powder. Cut in shortening, add milk and mix well. Place over peaches and bake in oven of 400 degrees from three-quarters to one hour. Apples may be used instead of peaches.

Mrs. H. Horowitz,
132 Chiltern Hill Road, Toronto.

TOMATO AND NOODLE SOUP

one pound square flank — one soup bone and marrow bone
one-half pound chuck

Bring to a boil and skim. Add one large onion and simmer until meat is tender. Add juice of lemon, salt and pepper, one large can of tomatoes, and three tablespoons brown sugar. Simmer a few minutes, then add one-half cup noodles. Cook until noodles are tender. This should have sweet and sour taste. Continue to add more lemon and sugar if necessary.

Mrs. I. Kornbluth,
988 Pratt Avenue, Montreal.

ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement of Beatrice, only daughter of H. Roseman, 490 Champagneur Avenue, and the late Mrs. Tillie Roseman, to Louis, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Spier, Bloomfield Avenue, is announced, the wedding to take place in December.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Kussner, 4256 Dorchester Street West, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Gladys Roslyn, to Harvey Castle, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Castle, 78 Berkley Court, London, England.

Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Weiss, 845 Davaar Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter Sylvia, to Aaron (Ernie), son of A. J. Goldner and the late Mrs. Mary Goldner.

CLASSIFIED

Young school teacher would like to share apartment or have room and two meals. Reply P.O. Box 128, Britannia Bay, Ontario.

Hall in Outremont to rent, suitable for meetings, weddings, socials, bridges. Apply 1357 Van Horne Avenue, CAlumet 2826, or CAlumet 7020.

The Reasons for Substitutions

In normal times, the Quebec Liquor Commission carried a very wide variety of distilled liquors, wines and liqueurs. Some of these were of domestic origin and others were imported from countries in all parts of the world. In almost every instance these beverages represent important commercial commodities of the countries from which they come and are manufactured by numerous business houses in those countries.

It would, of course, be impossible under any circumstances to keep in stock goods produced by all these producers, but it was the policy of the Quebec Liquor Commission to have on hand for their patrons the wares of the better known houses and also of other houses which while not so popularly known had a clientele in this Province.

In order that the best products should be available to our people, purchasing offices were maintained by the Commission in London, England, and Paris, France, while to the offices of the Commission in Montreal and Quebec City came regularly representatives of producers from all parts.

Not only did the Commission carry this large assortment of alcoholic beverages, but it carried them in a variety of sizes ranging from ten ounce bottles of certain distilled spirits to gallon jars of domestic and certain imported wines.

The reason for this is obvious. It enabled the Commission's patrons to have a choice in respect to the kind of beverage desired, in respect to the producer of that beverage, and, within the limits imposed by the law, to the quantity. The smaller sizes were intended to avoid the necessity of a patron having to buy more than he wished or to spend more than he could afford.

It sometimes happened, however, that even when shipping and other facilities were functioning normally and there was no shortage of wares generally, the products of a particular manufacturer would be temporarily out of stock. When this occurred most patrons were content to take another brand of the article desired, and in the case of mail orders the Commission, unless otherwise instructed, substituted another brand of the same grade, a procedure which was invariably approved by the purchaser.

Such substitutions in those days were not of common occurrence and, being then only temporary, caused little inconvenience.

Since those pre-war days, however, great changes have taken place. It is absolutely impossible to get certain types of wines and cordials, while in regard to all other alcoholic beverages, uncertainties of transportation and restrictions on the quantities which the Commission may sell have created a difficult and serious situation.

Undoubtedly, under prevailing conditions, there is inconvenience and disappointment to many purchasers. It is no longer possible for a patron to be sure that he will obtain the article he has chosen from the Commission price-list. Obviously, however, this arises from causes beyond the control of the Commission.

The best that can be done is being done. With limited supplies, many of the more popular brands are quickly sold out, and often this happens to whole lines of a particular beverage. Every effort is made to ensure that patrons have available something from which to choose and whenever possible small sizes are stocked so that minimum purchases may be made.

It is desired, however, to emphasize that the Commission has no interest whatsoever in pushing or restricting the sale of any particular beverage or brand. The Commission's function is to serve its patrons with what they desire when this is possible. When that cannot be done the alternative articles which may still be in the stores are there as a service to the public, which is again urged to keep in mind prevailing conditions and limit its purchases accordingly.

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Social Notes — Toronto

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hermant, Glen Road, spent a few days at Lake Temagami.

Herbert Goldstein, of Montreal, Que., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore King, of Whitby, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Simonsky, Forest Hill Road, have returned from Temagami.

Mrs. Daniel Shabell and daughter, Audrey, of Brooklyn, N.Y., have returned home after visiting the former's brother-in-law and sister, Dr. and Mrs. M. A. Pollock, Rushton Road.

Mrs. Alex Levinsky and son, Lloyd, Glen Cedar Road, are visiting in Syracuse, N.Y.

Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Volpe, Markham Street, are on vacation at Dwight, Lake of Bays, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Okun and family, Ardmore Road, are back from Big Cedar Point where they spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Hillman and daughter, Ruth, Rosemary Road, have returned from their vacation at Sparrow Lake, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Shapiro and daughter, Shirley, Vaughan Road, have returned from Crystal Beach where they spent their vacation.

Mrs. Victor Shapiro, 34 Rusholme Drive, spent three weeks at Midland.

Mrs. Samuel Grossman, of Chicago, Ill., visited her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Levy, Brunswick Avenue.

A.W.2 Norda Bennett, R.C.A.F. (W.D.), of Montreal, was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Bennett, Burton Road.

Mrs. S. Fish and daughter, Helene, of New York, are visiting the former's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Fish, Burnside Drive.

Mrs. Abrahm Wigdor, of Montreal, was the guest of Miss Ida Illion, 1054 College Street, for a few days.

D. M. Copp, of Winnipeg, Man., spent a few days with his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. Shmeltzthal, Lauder Avenue, en route to New York.

Miss Estella Lewis, Montrose Avenue, has returned from Crystal Beach where she spent her vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Wagner, of [illegible] spent the week-end with friends at Bolton.

Miss Estelle Miller, of Montreal, is visiting her cousin, Miss Shirley Shapiro, Vaughan Road, for several weeks.

Miss Roslyn Zirt, of Fort Erie, Ont., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. L. Marks, Strathearn Road.

Cadet Sanford World, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles World, was home from Three Rivers, Que., on leave for a week before leaving for Brockville.

Miss Hilda Levine, Augusta Avenue, has returned from a trip to New York.

Miss Ruth Erenberg, Montrose Avenue, spent her vacation at Crystal Beach.

Mrs. Oscar Spettat, Rusholme Road, is spending a month at Jackson's Point.

Mrs. Abe Levinsky, Glen Cedar Road, is visiting in Syracuse, N.Y.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Pollock, Ava Road, have returned from a week's stay in Algonquin Park.

Samuel Sternberg, Glenholme Avenue, left via the Great Lakes to spend some time in Winnipeg, Man.

Mrs. David Kayfetz, 1276 Queen Street West, is visiting her husband, Pte. David Kayfetz, R.C.A.M.C., stationed at Wainwright, Alta.

Miss Fanny Heiber, Brunswick Avenue, spent a week at Belle Ewart.

Mrs. S. Artist, Bellevue Avenue, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Richmond, at their summer cottage at Bakerville.

Lionel Marlow, Queen Street East, who was visiting his aunt, Mrs. A. Kennemann, of Detroit, Mich., left on a trip through the United States and will spend some time in Los Angeles, Cal.

Miss Shirley Butcher, Delaware Avenue, was at Crystal Beach for her holidays.

Miss Eva Jackson, Parliament Street, spent a few days at Test City.

Miss Donna L. Woloshen, 104 Beverley Street, has returned from a two weeks' stay at Port Stanley.

Miss Anita Miller, 135 Ulster Street, spent her vacation at Jackson's Point.

Miss Marion Dexon, Dundas Street West, is spending two weeks with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Freedman, of Buffalo, N.Y., and Mr. and Mrs. B. Abrahams, of Kane, Pa.

Miss Edith Rosen, Lippincott Street, was at Crystal Beach for her vacation.

Miss Rose Rubin, College Street, has returned from a week's stay at Crystal Beach.

Miss Helene Broday, of Ottawa, spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brodsky, Markham Street.

Miss Gertrude Potash, Beatrice Street, spent her vacation at Crystal Beach.

Mrs. Edsel Benstein and daughter, Vickie, Shannon Street, have returned from New York, where they visited the former's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. L. Geller, for several weeks.

Miss Lillian Green, of New York, is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cohen, Bellevue Avenue.

Evelyn Margolies, of Port Hope, Ont., who spent the summer in Algonquin Park, is the guest of Bernice Gloria Pollock, Ava Road, for a week.

Miss Jessie Naftolin, Robert Street, has returned home after spending two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. M. Pliskow, of Halifax, N.S.

Miss Esther Arlin, Bellevue Avenue, has returned from her vacation at Crystal Beach and Buffalo, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Catzman and son Marvin, formerly of 202 Vesta Drive, have taken up residence at 344 Walmer Road.

Mrs. Samuel Naftolin, of Ingersoll, Ont., spent three weeks at Midland, Ont., and a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Shapiro, Rusholme Drive.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Fish, Burnside Drive, have as their guest, Miss Roslyn Fish, of New York.

Miss Ida Illion, College Street, spent a few days in Niagara Falls, Ont., with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Cole, and daughter, Elissa, prior to their departure for Irvington, N.J.

Mrs. D. Davidson, Vaughan Road, entertained at tea for Mrs. Edward Offstein, of St. Catharines, Ont., and Mrs. David Samson, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

Sgt. and Mrs. Norman Appel entertained at an evening with Misses Gloria Davis and Esther Arliss; and Corporal Al. Borsolsky and A.C. 2 Sgt Kirshenbaum present.

A dinner for the immediate family was held at the King Edward Hotel, in honor of the recent engagement of Alfalia, youngest daughter of Isadore Steinberg, and [illegible]

[illegible] Mail, Lakeside, Devonshire Avenue.

Stopping at Smith's Bay House, Port Carling, were: Mr. and Mrs. A. Chikofsky, Mr. and Mrs. P. Gold, Mr. and Mrs. N. Charles, Dr. and Mrs. S. Perlman, Mr. and Mrs. D. Perlman, Mr. and Mrs. P. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leipziger, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lubetsky, Mr. and Mrs. K. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bellick, Louis Mandel, Arthur Geller, S. Cohen, Harry Rudney, Meyer Shapiro, D. Dubinsky, Mrs. B. Sherbsky, Mrs. M. Hershoran, Misses Edith Hershoran, Sylvia Weisberg, Florence Taylor, Rayanne Miller, Ray Book, Sylvia Rose, Rena Hoffman, Lillian Wineberg, Sylvia Halber, Frances Heiber, Sylvia Alpert, Rivka Harnick, Frances Hadler, Rachel Zaslowsky, Manette Davidson, all of Toronto; Sydney Kudlats, L. Kudlats, and Misses Sybil Kudlats and Gittie Latner, of Hamilton, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. D. Cantor, of Buffalo, N.Y.; J. Katzman and Harry Katzman, of Windsor, and Jack Behrman, of Detroit, Mich.

MARRIAGES

Israel-Isaacs

The marriage of Diana, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Isaacs, 600 Markham Street, to Sgt. Jack Spiegel, R.C.A.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Spiegel, Beatrice Street, took place on August 20, at two o'clock, at Chudleigh House, Rabbi David Monson officiating. The bride, given in marriage by her parents, wore a gown of white satin, fashioned with a sweetheart neckline and long sleeves coming to points over her wrists. Her full-length veil of tulle illusion fell from a Calla lily, and she carried a bouquet of Talisman roses. Miss Zahna Lewis, as maid of honor, wore a gown of fuchsia taffeta, and carried a bouquet of yellow roses. Corporal Louis Spiegel, U.S. Marine Air Corps, twin brother of the groom, was best man. The bride's mother received in black crepe, trimmed with sequins, and a corsage of red roses. The groom's mother wore black silk, and corsage of red roses. The couple left for Montreal to spend their honeymoon, and will live in Chatham, N.B. For going away the bride wore a navy blue crepe suit, with matching accessories.

Grossman-Spring

The marriage of Sylvia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Spring, Ulster Street, to Corporal Joseph Grossman, R.C.A.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Grossman, 650 College Street, took place on July 11, at five o'clock, at the home of Cantor A. Bernstein, 516 Palmerston Boulevard, who officiated. The bride was given in marriage by her parents. Her gown was of white Chantilly lace over slipper satin, made with a full skirt and sweetheart neckline, and her strand of pearls was a gift of the groom. Her finger-tip veil of tulle illusion was held by a Dutch cap of the same material as her gown, and she carried a bouquet of gladioli. Miss Freda Grossman, sister of the groom, was maid of honor, wearing sky blue taffeta, with matching blue bow in her hair, and carried red and yellow roses, baby's breath, and souvardia. Miss Marion Spring was bridesmaid, in turquoise blue sheer, and matching Dutch cap, and carried a nosegay of red roses. Joseph Spring, brother of the bride, was best man; and the usher was Louis Grossman, brother of the groom. The bride's mother received in royal blue Chantilly lace, with corsage of red roses; the groom's mother wearing a gown of orchid sheer, and corsage of red roses and sweetpeas. The couple left on a wedding trip to Montreal and the Laurentian Mountains, the bride wearing a beige gabardine suit, with navy accessories.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. James Charendoff, Montrose Avenue, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Marion, to Max Cassels, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Cassels, Major Street, the marriage to take place the end of September.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kraisman, 39 Naismith Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy, to Sgt. Murray Biback, C.O.T.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. Harris Biback, 44 Cecil Street.

BAR-MITZVAHS

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Zarnett, 480 Grace Street, announce the bar-mitzvah of their son, Marvin, to take place on Saturday, August 28, at 10.30 a.m., at the Chanchiver Synagogue, 17 Brunswick Avenue. He is the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. A. Fisher, 150 Beverley Street; and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Zarnett, 90 Oxford Street. No cards have been sent out.

Card Of Thanks

Mrs. Percy Dolgoff, Samuel Halpern, of Hamilton, Ont., and Benjamin Halpern, of Buffalo, N.Y., wish to express their grateful appreciation and thanks to their relatives and friends for the many kindnesses shown them during the bereavement in the loss of their dearly beloved father, Rev. Abraham A. Halpern, who passed away July 12.

Mrs. William Silverstone, 1207 Bloor Street West, wishes to thank all her friends and especially the Shiverhoods of Ateth Israel and Beth Yehuda, for the expressions of sympathy during her bereavement in the loss of her beloved mother, Mrs. Minna Pinkus.

The family of the late Mrs. Sylvia Fleisher wish to thank their many friends and relatives for the kindness shown them during their recent bereavement.

UNVEILINGS

The dedication of a memorial monument to the late Moses Halpern will take place at Jones Avenue Cemetery, on Sunday, August 29, at 11 a.m.

The unveiling of a monument to the late Isa Cohen, will take place on Sunday, September 5, at 11 a.m., at Sons of Jacob Synagogue Cemetery, Dawes Road.

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Shlanger (nee Edith Hoffman), 160 Springdale Boulevard, on August 20, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a son. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. A. Hoffman, 476 Manning Avenue; and Mrs. Sadie Shlanger, 22 Rusholme Park Crescent.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Tward (nee Betty Shulman), 845 Manning Avenue, on August 19, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter, Sarah Annette.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Barron (nee Esther Berenbaum), [illegible] Hospital, a daughter. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. J. Barron, [illegible]; and Mr. and Mrs. J. Berenbaum, [illegible]

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph [illegible] (nee [illegible]), at Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, on August 19, a son, Robert Clayton. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Max Smith, 41 Lauder Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. M. Rogoff, of Cleveland.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Moscoe (nee Adele Cohen), Barclay Avenue, Montreal, at the Jewish General Hospital, on Tuesday, August 10, a daughter, Sheila, sister of Sidney and David. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. N. Moscoe, 647 Manning Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. S. Cohen, 488 Markham Street, Toronto.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Weingarten (nee Tillie Hirshorn), 61 Borden Street, on August 22, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a son, Arthur Louis.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ben Fruchtman (nee Lillian Starkman) of Niagara-on-the-Lake, on August 17, at Women's College Hospital, a son, Philip Stanley, grandson of H. Starkman, 321 Dundas Street West.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Iseman (nee Edith Mendelson), 29 Beatrice Street, on August 23, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a son. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Guy Iseman, Gloucester Grove; and Mr. and Mrs. Marco Mendelson, 29 Beatrice Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hurwitz (nee Mary Horowitz), 2003B Bathurst Street, on August 15, at Toronto Western Hospital, a daughter, Helene Sharon. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. J. Hurwitz, 38 Nina Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. K. Horowitz, Queen Street East.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rotman, of Hamilton (nee Rae Steinberg, formerly of Toronto), on August 22, at Toronto Western Hospital, a daughter. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. J. Steinberg, 308 Grace Street; and Mr. and Mrs. J. Rotman, of Hamilton.

[illegible] Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] of Toronto, announce the birth of a daughter, Rosalie Doreen, sister of Jacqueline. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Alex Cohen, of Detroit, Mich.; and Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Reber, 351 Euclid Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. David Obornick (nee Fanny Silverberg), 78 Baldwin Street, on August 22, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. T. Silverberg, 79 Baldwin Street.

Jewish refugees are admitted to Sweden only when they can prove that they actively participated in political activity for which they might be punished, but are denied entry if they seek entrance on the basis of racial persecution.

HONOR DEAD SON WITH SCHOLARSHIP

Establishment of the Arnold Schiff Interfaith Scholarship at the Bnai Brith Hillel Foundation of the University of Michigan, to be awarded annually to the Michigan student who has done the most to develop and strengthen interfaith ideals on the campus, was announced by Mr. and Mrs. Albert Schiff, of Columbus, Ohio.

Created as a memorial to the son, the late Arnold Schiff, who was a member of the Bnai Brith Hillel Foundation while a student at Michigan, the Schiff Interfaith Scholarship will be awarded on the recommendation of three faculty members representing the Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish faiths from students nominated by the ministers, priests and rabbis serving the University campus, in collaboration with the University Religious Counselor and the director of the Student Religious Association.

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Arnold David, five, and Joel Alexander, seven, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Moe Wasser, 1188 Bloor Street West, Toronto; grandsons of Mr. and Mrs. I. Ungerman, 216 Royce Avenue; and of Mr. and Mrs. M. Wasser, 569 Manning Avenue.

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Jews Of Greece Defend Their Country In Guerilla Bands

By Charilaos Lagoudakis, Of The Greek War Relief Association

The story of the Jews in Greece today could best be told by paying tribute to a heroic Jewish soldier, Mordecai Jacob Frizis, who distinguished himself in the war against the Fascists in Albania. A Greek war correspondent gave a vivid picture of this Jewish hero in the battle of Greece, and proposed a monument to the memory of this soldier as a symbol of devotion to faith, family and country.

Mordecai Jacob Frizis was entrusted to defend the Kalamas bridge on the Greek Albanian frontier. From this position he followed closely the preparations of the enemy. He sensed the invasion was coming and appealed that the Greek army attack first. He was impatient. But the hour of action came when on October 28, 1940, the Fascists attacked Greece.

Single-handed, Mordecai Jacob Frizis defended the Kalamas bridge. The news of his heroic resistance spread as did the fire of his gun. "Long Live Frizis," was the inscription on the billboards which were put up in the streets of Jannina, the Greek town near the frontier. His wife was there. She had followed him from Athens to do her share in the war effort. She refused to leave the frontier town even when Frizis demanded it for her safety, because she was the wife of a brave soldier, determined as was her husband to fight the enemy.

On December 5, 1940, Colonel Frizis received orders to cut off the Italian retreat. He mounted his horse; so did his men. They were set for action, but an enemy squadron came up to challenge them. And here is how the Greek war correspondent described the scene: [illegible] ordered his men to dismount and lie on the ground. They [illegible] When the rain was over, he was found dead with his feet still in the stirrups."

"He gave his life for us." This is how his comrades tell the story of his death.

Justly the Greek state bestowed on his wife the distinction of being known as the First Spartan Woman of Greece'— the highest honor a woman could have in the country of Leonidas. She is the mother of a ten year old boy, Moses. Wherever they may be today, both mother and son are proud of their hero, the gallant Jewish soldier, who fell defending their freedom. Little Moses tells his mother: "He told us not to cry." And she whispers: "Just like his father!"

Mordecai Jacob Frizis was buried in the field of battle, and the spot where he fell is known today as Frizochori (Frizisville).

Some ten thousand Jews fought side by side with their Greek brothers in the mountains of Albania. Mordecai Jacob Frizis symbolizes their spirit of self-sacrifice. And since the occupation of Greece by the enemy, they are heroically resisting the Nazi tyranny.

The story of the Jewish people in occupied Europe is a tragic one. In Greece, too, the Nazis sought to institute anti-Semitic laws. But they found the Greeks resisting with uncompromising doggedness. Even the puppet government in Athens, fearing the wrath of the people, refused to adopt anti-Semitic measures. German technique in stirring hatreds among peoples failed to achieve results in Greece. At first the Nazis let it be whispered that "the Jews have pushed Greece into the war" and "they are responsible for the country's misfortunes."

The reaction of the Greeks was different from that expected by the Germans. The Jews and the Greeks were brought even closer, the reports say, and "the friendship between the two groups reached such a point" that the Nazi [illegible] began to employ more direct means for the purpose of stirring up race hatred.

The Nazi controlled radio station and press in Athens were ordered to quote the anti-Semitic articles of the German newspaper for Greece, Deutsche Zeitung Fuer Das Griechenland. Leaflets were circulated and paid orators were engaged. But the Greek people would destroy this literature and chase away the speakers. This was reliably reported by the American correspondent Leslie Young in Cairo, who had interviewed scores of refugees from Greece. The Athenians turned a deaf ear to Dr. Ewalde Kraemle, the German economic adviser to the occupation authorities, when he spoke at a luncheon meeting of government officials about the "new order which is crushing International Judaism."

That was in October, 1941. Two months later Nazi propaganda explained away the German "temporary retreat on the Eastern front" as due to the interference and influence of the Jews! When a Greek-speaking German professor was appointed to lecture on the subject at the University of Athens, the students went on strike. In reprisal the Germans closed the University for a time.

The Nazis finding no support for their anti-Semitic program in Greece, offered a share of Jewish confiscated property to those who would show in practice that "they conform themselves to the spirit of the new order." The Greeks refused the bribe. This is indicated in Cyrus Sulzberger's report from Ankara in February of last year. He quoted authenticated conversations with persons who reported that the sullen Germans were now saying to the Greeks: "You aren't Greeks at all, but [illegible] Jews."

[illegible] their pressure. They ordered Greek priests to preach against the Jews. In reply, sermons in Greek churches urged the people to aid and protect the Jews. For this reason alone a number of Greek churches were closed by the occupation authorities, and ministers of the gospel were put in concentration camps because they tore down anti-Semitic posters. One Greek monk was executed for sheltering Jews who were wanted by the Gestapo.

On January 23, 1943, the occupation authorities in Greece had registered 100,000 Jews of whom 70,000 are in Salonica, 20,000 in Athens, 350 in Corfu.

Salonica is the largest Jewish centre in Greece. It is a community of about 70,000 Jews, most of whom settled in Greece during the Spanish Inquisitions. There are Jews in the Greek Macedonian towns of Drama, Kavalla and Serres; in the cities of Epirus, Janina, Prevaza and Arta; in the Ionian Islands and in Crete; in Thessaly and Attica. Throughout Greece there are 30 synagogues and 10 Jewish schools. The cultural and religious autonomy of the Jews was officially recognized and legally established in a special decree: "Concerning Jewish Communities."

Jews in Greece enjoyed complete equality. They had all the privileges of free citizens, and elected their representatives to the Greek Parliament. Greece is on record as a country where there have never been any Jewish persecutions.

The Nazis and the Fascists disturbed this good order. Their new order brought disorder. All people in Greece lost their rights and freedom. And the policy of the Nazis on religion affected the Greek orthodox church as much as any other religious groups. For [illegible] even more to the Christian people against the Axis.

The Greeks are faithful to their tradition of tolerance and hospitality to peaceful people different than themselves. They are sensitive to injustice. When the Nazis laid out a plan to confine the Jews to a ghetto in Crete, the populace rose in protest. For "refusing to cooperate," the Nazis executed twenty-five Cretans in reprisal. Owing, however, to the fury of the Cretans and the protest of the Greek Orthodox Church, the Nazi plans were changed. An unknown place was chosen in the mountains of Macedonia for a ghetto. Reports also indicate that many of the Greek Jews were sent in ox-carts to Bulgaria, where they were confined at Radomir near Sofia.

Nazi occupation authorities ordered on the first of last July that Jewish butcher shops be closed throughout Greece. In spite of heavy fines, Greek Gentile butchers secretly made arrangements with the Greek rabbinate for the slaughter of cattle in accordance with the Jewish ritual.

When on one occasion the German commandant in Athens ordered all Jewish shops to put up a sign "Jewish," for the purpose of boycotting their business, the Greeks flocked to Jewish stores as a gesture of protest. So great was the volume of Jewish business that certain Greek shops also put up the sign "Jewish."

The Greek people will stop at nothing to resist the Germans and their satellites. Despite threats and reprisals, they are showing every possible consideration to the victims of Nazi cruelty. The Athenians conducted a clandestine collection for the relief of Jewish sufferers. The Turkish press reported, "In spite of hunger and privation which the Nazis have brought to Greece, the Greek peasants and middle class people have generously taken under their care and protection of Jewish children to share with them what little they are allowed to have."

The Greek government in London voiced the feelings of the people in Occupied Europe in exposing [illegible] the United Nations, denouncing "in the strongest possible terms this bestial policy of cold-blooded extermination" of the Jews.

The Greeks and the Jews in Greece are already in revolt. They are one in the common effort to crush the Axis. Able-bodied Greek Jews joined the patriot bands in the mountains. It is reported that hundreds of Jews have joined the secret organization "Philiki Heteria," which is headed by twelve Greek priests in Salonica with a program of conducting sabotage and providing assistance to the guerillas in the mountains.

Greek Jews are imbued with the same spirit as that shown by the Jewish hero in the war against the Fascists. United with their Greek orthodox brothers in their [illegible] they are engaged in a [illegible] They are battling to create a new life, of which the Greek-Jewish poet Joseph Eliyia sang:

My soul, my fantasy, heart, desires, hopes
Hold high the torch that emancipates bondsmen.
Oh you my brothers, come,
create a new life,
Upon the golden anvil of justice.

This article is from the Congress Weekly.

The president and all members of the Jewish Council in Bendin-burg, Poland, were executed in retaliation for alleged sabotage and acts of terror against the occupation administration.

The Christadelphian Society of Vancouver, Canada, an association of Christian men and women, [illegible] contributing the proceeds to the Jewish Welfare Fund of Vancouver.

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S. F. Cohen, *Editor.* Rabbi H. J. Stern, *Contributing Editor* George W. Cohen, *Manager.*

I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it. — Voltaire to Helvetius.

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Fascist Anti-Semitic Propaganda In An Election Appeal

The Toronto Star says:

A circular issued by Paul Masse, the Bloc Populaire candidate who came close to winning in Montreal-Cartier, casts a new and sinister light upon the activities of that party, for it appeals not only to those who would curtail Canada's war effort, but to the anti-Jewish sentiment which has manifested itself in certain parts of Quebec province. Printed in German, as well as in a number of other languages, it says:

"The Liberal candidate, Lazarus Phillips, is a conscriptionist Jew. The C.C.F. candidate, David Lewis, is a conscriptionist and centralizing Jew. The Progressive Labor candidate, Fred Rose, by his real name Rosenberg, is a conscriptionist and Communist Jew. You have nothing to expect of them."

On the other hand, Masse promised that he would himself, if elected, "protest at Ottawa with all my strength against conscription and demand a moderate war effort in proportion to our means. England and the United States," his circular says, "have much more to risk in this war than we have, and I do not see any good reason why we should pay proportionately higher taxes than they, and keep more men under arms." If elected Masse would "stop total war effort, conscription and taxes ruinous to Canada."

Lance-Corporal W. F. Walsh, to whom The Star is indebted for this sample of Bloc Populaire literature was formerly a labor organizer in Quebec province. He describes the circular as "containing typical Fascist anti-Semitic propaganda," and suggests that "the Bloc Populaire emerges as the rallying ground for all the Fascist elements who have been driven underground since the war started." Certainly the Masse document is the sort of election appeal which should never have been made, yet Masse finished so near the top of the poll that he is demanding a recount.

The Political Situation Of Zionism In America

The Zionist Record, of Johannesburg, South Africa, says: [illegible] recently regarding the political situation of Zionism in America.

Mr. Shertok declared on his return to Palestine, that in American Government circles cautious reserve "was even greater than in London" and Mr. Emanuel Neumann issued a warning against "under-estimating the difficulties and seriousness of the position." He spoke of the political situation in Washington as unsatisfactory and asserted that there was no ground for undue optimism.

As regards the position within the Zionist ranks in America he accused the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs of being frustrated in its efforts by recurrent factional and personal differences and by vacillation in policy and action.

Mr. Neumann's statement deserves particular attention, in view of his past record in the Zionist movement. He was a member of the Zionist Executive elected in 1931 during the stormy period when Dr. Weizmann was ousted from the Presidency. In the course of his two years' service on the Executive he opposed Dr. Orlosoroff's political policy which was known to be conducted on "Weizmann lines." It is also significant that his resignation coincided with the visit of Mr. Shertok to the United States. Was there again a renewal of the old feud? What was the bone of contention this time?

Mr. Neumann's statement is strangely reticent on the whole subject. He does not substantiate, by fact or example, any of his allegations. His main suggestion that there was "vacillation in policy" will, indeed, come as a surprise to those of us who were persuaded that the Biltmore programme had finalised and clearly defined the aims of Zionism in the U.S.A.

There also seems to be a surprising multiplicity of offices handling political affairs in America. In addition to the regular departments of the Zionist Organisation there has been in existence for some time past the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs embracing the leading Zionist parties; and lately it was announced that the Jewish Agency was to open its own office in Washington, which according to a cable from New York, will be directly responsible to Jerusalem.

Why, it may well be asked, were two offices deemed necessary? Is there a cleavage of opinion between the Agency and the Emergency Committee? Was it necessitated by the difficult task which faces our negotiators in America?

The difficulties with Washington have been evident for some time past. Its policy appears to be dominated by a desire "not to embarrass Great Britain in the Middle East." This accommodating attitude has received further impetus with the landing of American forces in North Africa and with the assumption by the U.S.A. of the role of a great Moslem power.

Slowly it becomes apparent that if a move is to be made towards Zionist aspirations by the two great Governments, the initiative must come from England.

With Dr. Weizmann's departure from the U.S.A. an important chapter of Zionist political activity has closed. Zionists throughout the world looked towards America with anxious eyes.

every friday

"Sometimes when people censure me,
I tell them without rancor
That for what it cost me to be free,
I might have had an anchor."

The Canadian Jewish Congress undoubtedly did as much as could have been done with regard to the Plage Laval incident and deserves to have the steps by which it took action publicized and commended. The thing broke on July 24 at Plage Laval, Quebec, a summer resort fifteen miles from Montreal when a large number of French Canadian youths brutally attacked a half dozen Jewish men. One of them, Moe Herscovitch, a war veteran and a former member of an Olympics boxing team, lost the sight of an eye and suffered other injuries in this shocking assault.

The Canadian Jewish Congress interviewed Jewish men who were at the dance hall at the time of the attack, those at the beach, those involved, and also Maurice Hartt, K.C., Member of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec who at the request of Congress, made several calls to the Department of the Attorney General at Quebec. The Public Relations Committee decided to issue a statement to the Montreal press in French, English and Yiddish which they were ready to insert as paid advertising in case the papers failed to release it as news material, and requested editorial comment. This meeting decided to take steps to insure police protection at Plage Laval on week-ends, and to send a report to the Attorney General with a request for a thorough investigation.

Assurances of police protection and of investigation were received. As a result of a meeting of a legal sub-committee, action was urged on the authorities and a special investigator was appointed to conduct a painstaking inquiry to determine whose trucks were used by the attackers, who arranged for the assault on the Jews, and whatever else was pertinent. Through the English press Plage Laval residents and the Jewish community at large were assured that protection had been promised. A dossier containing the facts in the case was sent to Leon Casgrain, Attorney General of the Province of Quebec, together with the official complaint of the Canadian Jewish Congress, requesting investigation and protection.

The protection requested was accorded and at present writing nothing further has happened. It is hard to say what would have occurred had the Canadian Jewish Congress not acted with such swiftness and directness of purpose but any one would be justified in concluding that things would have gone from bad to worse. There had been previous minor disturbances and the final outrage could have been foreseen and prevented. It was an ugly, cowardly business that was not spontaneous but a matter of premeditated racial gangsterism. The Jews were not at fault unless living, breathing, and exercising the common right of going to a beach resort in summer over the week-end is a breach of behavior.

Saul Hayes, of Montreal, National Executive Director of the Canadian Jewish Congress, takes the view that, apart from the gangsterism that [illegible] the attack at Plage Laval had the advantage of exposing to the public the dangers of official indifference to these premeditated activities; that it requires a dramatic and tragic event to awaken the press, the public, and the authorities to the dangers latent in happenings which, although sporadic, are nevertheless dangerous. However, over the good effects of the riot in this direction, Mr. Hayes is not any too optimistic and neither is this writer.

A number of years ago this column saw a world map in a New York daily newspaper giving areas of Fascist potentiality. Some were shaded and some were solid black. The Province of Quebec was solid black. The more the anti-Semitism, the better the chances for Fascism. The Plage Laval affair was dramatic and tragic, holding in essence the promise of many horrors. Were the press, the public, and the authorities very much worked up over it? At first the press seemed very timorous about touching this story with anything shorter than a ten-foot pole. After all, it certainly is awkward, this business of draining young blood onto the battlefields overseas in the fight against Fascism and then finding this dark, sinister bird on the roost right here at home. The Public Relations Committee of the Congress *requested* editorial comment and got it about six days after the occurrence of an outrage against fairness and decency which should have inspired a *spontaneous* reaction in any daily newspaper with guts.

A province or a country makes a sorry picture when it has to be reminded that citizens of whatever race or religion are entitled to ask the authorities for the proper measures to prevent gangsterism from spreading. Why should they have to ask for a service which should be taken for granted as a service to the country? When a minority is observed to be in this position, something is happening to democracy, of course. But it is only from the point of view of the democrat that this can be called an impending danger. To the force or forces interested in totalitarianism it is not a danger but an advance.

Where there is as much fostered anti-Semitism as there is in the Province of Quebec, Fascism is a real and ready threat having nothing to do with triumphs in foreign parts, but because of its ability to leap up out of the carefully prepared native soil. Too many people who care about democracy think of Fascism as something that has to be imported. It is here all around them, following the lines of least resistance, manipulating existing prejudices and passions, taking advantage of popular fears and conflicts, drumming on nationalism, and indicating the convenient scapegoat. Where a majority will not raise a cry on behalf of an attacked minority and may even derive a satisfaction from such infractions against law and humaneness, Fascism does not need to march in as an invader for everybody to lose his freedom in time.

f.f.c.

Palestine After The War

The New Republic Says:

From Washington come reports that would be unbelievable if they were not well authenticated. These reports say that the British and American governments are about to launch a joint statement virtually forbidding the Jews all over the world to discuss publicly their future hopes regarding Palestine.

It will be remembered that in 1939 the Chamberlain government issued the MacDonald White Paper. This said that for the next five years only 75,000 Jews would be permitted to enter Palestine annually. At the end of that time, further Jewish immigration must cease entirely unless a majority of the Arabs voted in favor of continuing. It is a foregone conclusion that the Arabs would vote No, if only for the blackmail power such a vote would give them. Winston Churchill in '39 denounced this agreement as a violation of good faith, and he was right.

You might assume that the new move—crushing hope of any change in the MacDonald policy—would be inspired by the British and would have at best only the reluctant consent of the American government; but we are reliable informed that this is not true. The impetus for this move comes from sources in the American State Department that are hostile to the Jewish hopes.

They are the same sources, presumably, that did not lift a finger to prevent Giraud from abrogating the Cremieux decree and thus taking away their legal status from thousands of Jews in North Africa. Drew Pearson in his syndicated column says that the new action is primarily the work of three men—Assistant Secretary Adolf A. Berle Jr., Wallace Murray, best known as the outstanding champion of the King of Italy, and Harold Hoskins (who has now left the Department for the army), who was raised in Syria.

If the two governments make the joint declaration, it will be to appease the Arabs. It is quite true that the Arabs have proved highly susceptible to Nazi propaganda and the Jews, naturally, have not; but surely by now we have had enough appeasement of our enemies or potential enemies to know that it does not work.

We agree with Rep. Emanuel Celler (D, N.Y.) who says: "The lessons of history seem unavailing. Our scrap iron and oil did not appease Japan. Our appeasement of Vichy and Petain gave us Laval. Our diplomacy with Franco and his Falange and with Argentina has been artless and childish. They play and continue to play ducks and drakes with us."

If we did not need to appease the Arabs when Rommel was at the gates of Alexandria, there is no necessity to do so now, when the Axis is in full retreat throughout the Middle East. Certainly such a document as the British and American governments are planning would be a moral disaster of the first magnitude.

J. D. C. Offers Course In Post-War Work Overseas

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee announced that it will conduct, in New York City, early this fall, a four week introductory course in Jewish relief and reconstruction overseas, open to professionally-qualified men and women who wish to acquire historical background and perspective on the problem of emergency aid and rehabilitation of Jewish populations abroad with the objective of post-war service with private or official agencies working in foreign fields.

The curriculum will emphasize contemporary problems of relief and rehabilitation, (by military, civilian, and other agencies). It will also include a study of general, economic, political and social conditions in Europe, the Near East and North Africa, in relation to Jewish needs and problems in these areas as well as a survey of the Joint Distribution Committee's relief and rehabilitation activities overseas from 1924 to the present.

Dr. Philip Klein, professor at the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University, and author of numerous studies of community and sociological problems, will direct the course and the faculty will include experts in various fields of overseas relief and reconstruction.

The course will be open to a limited number of qualified men and women between the ages of 25 and 50. A college degree and professional training in social work or its equivalent in education and experience are required. Proficiency in a second language is desirable and applicants trained or experienced in public health and economic reconstruction will be given special consideration.

Applications for admission to the course are now being received by the Admissions Committee, Joint Distribution Committee, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

No fees will be charged for the course, but it is emphasized that enrollment will require attendance at lectures and class-room discussions on a full-time basis for a four week period and residence in New York during that time. A limited number of scholarship grants will be available to assist qualified applicants who are unable to meet the total expense of temporary residence in New York.

BOUQUET FOR GREAT AMERICAN CITIZEN

The New York Herald Tribune says:

Mr. Bernard M. Baruch is one of the truly great citizens of this country. When the history of this war comes to be written with the perspective which time alone can supply we predict that his contribution to victory will be emphasized in high relief.

His has been the role of the elder statesman whose indefatigable insistence on sound policy in the battle against inflation has so far saved us from disaster and given us hope of eventual triumph. As chairman of the three-man investigating committee he was principally instrumental in resolving the rubber muddle which seriously threatened our prosecution of the war.

He is now the official adviser of Mr. Byrnes, head of the Office of War Mobilization and field marshal of the home front, and in this capacity appears to be making sure headway through the jungle of bureaucratic Washington toward the goal of a co-ordinated and effective command.

The immediate occasion for this tribute to our No. 1 jungle fighter is his birthday, which was August 20. He was seventy-three years old, which may seem an advanced age for a first-line combatant but sits lightly on this veteran.

For their own sake quite as much as for his the American people will wish him many happy returns, which, incidentally, can only be happy while the country he adores and has served with such competency and disinterested devotion remains faithful to her great destiny and to the dictates of common sense.

U.S. ZIONIST FACTIONS AGREE ON EVE OF CONVENTION

(Continued from Page One)

ish leader of Newark, N.J., as vice-chairman.

The draft effort was made public by Mr. Rosenbloom in a desire to get the support of other Zionists in persuading Dr. Silver to "put aside all other Jewish communal obligations in order to accept the leadership of the Zionist movement in America."

The group revealed that an appeal had been submitted to Dr. Silver asserting that "the Zionist movement is faced with the greatest crisis in its history, requiring leadership that will be courageous, stimulating and inspiring," and declaring that he was the one man in America to take the helm.

The fight on the British White Paper policy for Palestine, due to go into effect next year, was said to be one of the important tasks requiring the best leadership. Dr. Silver was also reminded that preparations must now be made to prepare Palestine for many Jewish immigration after the war.

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity during action," Private First Class Bernard Seiden, 20, of Irvington, N.J., who was killed in action on Guadalcanal, has received a posthumous award of the Silver Star.